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DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture to present items of interest to agriculture and to agricultural workers. Views and opinions in these items are not necessarily approved by the Department.

Vol. LXXVI, No. 61

Section 1

March 27, 1940

**RECIPROCAL
TRADE ACT** President Roosevelt told Senator Harrison, Chairman of the Finance Committee, in the course of a legislative conference yesterday that any restrictive amendments to the extension of the trade agreements act would prevent continuance of the administration's program for the upbuilding of foreign trade. "The President, of course, is intensely anxious that neither the Pittman amendment for Senate ratification nor any other be adopted," says Mr. Harrison. This amendment would require Senate ratification of all future reciprocal trade agreements on the ground that they are treaties within the meaning of the Constitution. (New York Times.)

**FARM CREDIT
LEGISLATION** Declaring that 200,000 farm mortgages have been foreclosed in the last ten years, Secretary of Agriculture Wallace endorsed "in the main" yesterday a farm credit reorganization plan which would give federal land bank borrowers lower interest rates and readjust both principal and interest in hardship cases, says an Associated Press report. The Jones bill would, among other things, lower the interest rate on both federal land bank and land bank commissioner loans to 3 percent. They are now 3 1/2 and 4 percent respectively. Mr. Wallace appeared before the House Agriculture Committee.

**DOMESTIC
WHEAT SUPPLY** The domestic wheat supply in 1940-41 is expected to total approximately 900 million bushels, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics reported yesterday. This total is based on a winter wheat crop indicated as of December 1, 1939, at about 399 million bushels, a spring wheat crop (including durum) tentatively placed at 200 million bushels on the basis of average yields on prospective plantings, and a carryover on July 1, 1940, estimated at about 300 million bushels. The total domestic supply in 1939-40 was 1,009 million bushels, consisting of a carryover of 254 million bushels and a crop of 755 million bushels.

**EXPORT
BALANCE** Both merchandise exports and general imports in February dropped below the January figures, but were up materially from February last year, the Department of Commerce reported yesterday. However, the export balance for the month increased to \$147,000,000 from \$127,000,000 in January, creating the largest export balance for any month since November 1928. (New York Times.)

Tobacco
History

"The year 1939 contributes quite a signal leaf to tobacco history," says an editorial in the Richmond Times Dispatch. "It was a year in which in addition to the war abroad, the growers had cast aside their control program. The year would have been calamitous for them if the Department of Agriculture had not come to their aid. They had produced the largest crop of flue-cured tobacco on record, and the British buyers, who normally take about one-third of their crop, had withdrawn from the market because they could not get foreign exchange with which to pay for their purchases. If the Commodity Credit Corporation had not stepped in to act as purchasing agent for the British buyers, we should have had a season of disastrously low prices.....

"It might have been more profitable for some of the farmers to have gone fishing or hunting instead of producing their additional tobacco poundage this year, but it would have been better still if they had spent some of their time in planting soil-building crops. Their compliance with the soil-conservation program would have placed them in better financial circumstances at the end of the year.

"The striking fact for growers to remember is that even though the Government did act as buying agent for the British companies the average price of flue-cured tobacco dropped from \$22.09 a hundred pounds in 1938, a year in which a crop-control program was in effect, to \$14.59 in 1939, a noncontrol year. Let them remember, too, that the average for the five control years from 1934 through 1938 was \$22.08 cents." (PPS 250.)

New Oat,
the Huron

"An oat that can ultimately be worth \$1,490,000 more to Michigan growers annually than an equal amount of other oats now being grown -- that's the new Huron variety which makes its initial bid for commercial acreage this year," says E. B. Swingle, Michigan Extension Editor, in Michigan Farmer (March 16). "Chief advantage of this new variety developed by Plant Breeder E. E. Down at Michigan State College is its resistance to smut. With the new Huron oat, it is claimed, seed treatment is unnecessary. Because of the plumpness of the kernels, the new oat has a decidedly superior test weight -- in fact running a good 4 pounds per bushel above the average oats now being grown in Michigan.....It took 17 years of hard work to bring out the new variety. Originally a cross was made at Aberdeen, Idaho, in 1923, using Markton for smut resistance and Victory for its plumpness of kernels. Among others, a number of selections from this original cross were sent in 1929 to the farm crops section of the Michigan Experiment Station by T. R. Stanton of the division of cereal crops and diseases of the U. S. Department of Agriculture....."

Lactic Acid from Grapefruit Workers at the Department Citrus Products Station in Florida are trying to develop new uses for citrus, particularly grapefruit. "The use of power alcohol has been suggested by some," say Arthur J. Nolte and Harry W. von Loesecke of the station, in Fruit Products Journal (March). "When it is considered that the theoretical yield of industrial ethyl alcohol (190 proof) per ton of grapefruit is only about 4.31 gallons, the economics of the problem become questionable. Experimental work on the preparation of butyl alcohol and butyric acid from grapefruit has been carried out at this station. Yields were so low that commercial production would not be practical. Attention was therefore directed toward the feasibility of preparing lactic acid from grapefruit....."

Summarizing their studies, they say: "A method has been developed for preparing calcium lactate and lactic acid from cull grapefruit juice. Yields of lactic acid ranged from 71 to 84 percent, based on sugar converted. Actual recovery of calcium lactate averaged 6.0 percent based on the weight of the juice; recovery of 50 percent lactic acid averaged 7.1 percent based on the weight of the juice. Calcium citrate, at the rate of 15 pounds per ton of fruit, is a by-product."

New Swine Strains "If there is such a feat as developing a distinct line of faster-gaining hogs which will breed true, and some authorities think that there is, it may be accomplished in an experiment now under way at the University of Illinois," says F. J. Keilholz, extension editor, University of Illinois, in Country Gentleman (April). "Fast-gaining boars are being bred to fast-gaining sows, and slow-gaining boars to slow-gaining sows. When the work is completed Dr. W. E. Carroll, head of the department of animal husbandry, and his associate, Dr. B. W. Fairbanks, chief in swine husbandry, hope to have proved whether or not it is possible to develop strains of pigs which have the capacity to make faster and more economical gains than any strains now available and which at the same time can be depended upon to transmit that capacity regularly to their offspring....."

"The study is part of the program being undertaken and directed by the new U. S. Regional Swine Breeding Laboratory at Ames. The forty foundation boars and the forty sows from which the first breeding selections were made are of the Hampshire breed and were acquired through cooperation of the Hampshire Swine Registry officials and breeders throughout the state. Doctor Carroll believes that if there is any possibility at all of establishing lines of fast-gaining hogs, the results will have such far-reaching effects that thorough investigation is warranted even with the odds against the outcome."

White Oak The State of Maryland recently paid \$6,150 to procure title to a 400-year-old white oak at Wye Mills, Talbot County, says an item in Parks & Recreation (March). The diameter of the tree one foot from the ground is 18 feet, 4 inches; four feet above the ground it is 6 feet, 6 inches. The height is 90 feet.

Senate Began debate on H. J. Res. 407, to extend the
March 25 Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury relative to the financial condition and operation of certain Government agencies (including CC Corporation, FCIC, REA, FCA and related agencies, and FSA) was ordered to be printed as a Senate document.

House Messrs. Cannon of Mo., Tarver, and Lambertson were
March 25 appointed House conferees on H. R. 8202, agricultural appropriation bill. The Senate conferees, previously appointed, are as follows: Messrs. Russell, Hayden, Tydings, Bankhead, Smith, Nye, and McNary.

(From the Office of Budget and Finance.)

U. S. Film The United States Film Service is the author of
Service "The River," "The Plow that Broke the Plains," and the recent "Fight for Life," all best-selling movies, but the House Appropriations Committee found that no existing law authorizes its work, and dropped it from the Federal Security appropriation bill, says the Federal Dairy of the Washington Post. Under production is another film, "Ecce Homo," on unemployment, and plans have been made for two more, "Power and the Land," for the Rural Electrification Administration, and "The Land," for the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. In addition to film production, the agency has acted as the clearing house for distributing more than 400 available Government films to schools and other organizations.

Department Food and Life, the 1939 Yearbook, is reviewed in
Yearbook Bakers Digest (March). The reviewer says in the last paragraph that he would like to make one suggestion: "It is that the first part (on human nutrition) be published as a separate volume and, by an act of Congress if necessary, be distributed to every home in the country. The benefits in improved nutrition and greater health that would accrue from such action would more than compensate for the cost involved."

Civil Service The United States Civil Service Commission has
Examination announced the following examination: No. 24: unassembled, Senior Animal Geneticist, \$4,600, Animal Geneticist, \$3,800, Associate Animal Geneticist, \$3,200, Assistant Animal Geneticist, \$2,600, Bureau of Animal Industry. Applications must be on file not later than the following dates: (a) April 22, if received from States other than those named in (b) (b) April 25, if received from the following States: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington and Wyoming.

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March 28, 1940

FARM CREDIT HEARINGS

Merger of the Farm Credit Administration with the Agriculture Department was defended yesterday by Secretary Wallace as the only means of ending serious conflicts of policy between the two agencies, says a report in the Washington Post. Wallace, continuing testimony in support of the Jones farm credit bill before the House Agriculture Committee, asserted that any move to restore the FCA to independent status would be a grave reflection on President Roosevelt's judgment and his own administration of the farm lending agency.

The Secretary said one of the most vital questions before the committee is whether to set the interest rate on land bank and commissioner loans at 3 or 3 1/2 percent. A 3 percent rate, as provided in the bill, would allow a spread of only 1 percent between the price at which the FCA is expected to buy money and the rate at which it lends. The margin covers costs of operating the farm credit system and furnishes a reserve against losses.

HATCH BILL AMENDMENTS

A limit of \$3,000,000 for political expenditures by party national committees was approved unanimously yesterday by a House Judiciary Subcommittee as an amendment to the Hatch "clean politics" bill adopted recently by the Senate, says a report in the New York Times. In addition, the subcommittee approved two other amendments: One would remove an exemption for officials and employees of state educational, religious and philanthropic institutions that receive some form of federal aid; the other would remove an amendment to permit state officials who come under the law to run for nomination to elective offices in primaries, on the condition that if they succeed they shall resign.

HOG PRICE CURB URGED

The Kansas City Livestock Exchange yesterday asked Secretary Wallace to impound 100,000,000 pounds of lard and said such action was necessary to prevent a further drop in prices of hogs, which would be ruinous to producers. Robert A. Willis, president of the exchange, said removal of the lard from the market, together with current purchases for relief distribution, would bolster market levels fully \$1 a hundredweight. The downward trend of prices of hogs culminated yesterday in a 5 to 15 cent loss, bringing levels to \$5 a hundredweight, the lowest point since July 1934. (United Press.)

New Farm "Implements manufacturers have developed a fertilizer-
Implements placing machine which will put it in two bands at different
 levels," says Farm Journal and Farmer's Wife (April).

"There is some indication that such placement may be superior to two bands just beneath the level of the seed, particularly in dry seasons. Some investigators believe this method of application will increase fertilizer efficiency most if the phosphoric acid in the fertilizer is placed close to the seed or plant, and the nitrogen and potash put at a greater depth. This can easily be done merely by equipping the machine with two hoppers to accommodate the two kinds of fertilizer.....

"New on quite a few midwest farms is a power drive for corn and grain binders, made in sizes to fit all makes. The attachment gives direct drive to binder mechanism from the tractor power take-off, on binders that were not built to use power take-off. The bull-wheel is free of all but weight-carrying duties, and there is less slippage in wet, sandy or loose ground. In light grain, forward motion can be increased without overspeeding the binder mechanism. On the other hand, in heavy crops, the reel and binder parts can be operated at speeds faster than forward travel, so the canvases will handle a heavier load....

"One of the implement companies now has on the market a power-control disk harrow. When the tractor comes to a sodded strip, all the operator has to do is pull a rope and the disks straighten out before crossing the sod. Once across, another pull on the rope makes them angle back into working position.....

"There are several corn shellers on the market now built especially for roadability behind the speedy rubber-tired tractors. One of these new shellers, built with only one axle and one pair of wheels will shell from 100 to 275 bushels an hour, depending on how many husks there are on the ears. A 10-20 tractor has plenty of power to operate it."

Batteries "There is wide-spread interest among poultry raisers
for Poultry today in the 'cage idea', that is, the employment of small
 cages of restricted size in either the rearing of young
stock or the management of adult fowls," says Willard C. Thompson, New Jersey Experiment Station, in American Poultry Journal (April). "More than five years ago, we started investigating the advantages and disadvantages of the system of poultry keeping, now quite universally referred to as the 'battery method'. We are repeatedly asked, 'What is the cumulative effect of such close confinement on the strain of fowls over several years?' Answering that, we report that in 5 years we have not seen cumulative ill effects, and we are breeding from caged hens every spring (using artificial insemination); further, in the field, we suspect that most cage-operators will not breed from their caged hens, but will seek out and use a source from which chicks will be purchased each year, as needed. In this case the cumulative ill effects of several years of caging will not make any difference, if, indeed, it exists.....

"We look upon the whole battery idea as being one which may, in some cases, supplement existing practices, in others take the place of present methods. It seems to be another way of taking care of poultry, one which does not possess any apparent inherent weaknesses. One must find out its relative economy and cost under one's given setup, and one must determine whether or not he likes that way of managing poultry, before adopting the cage idea."

Application of Science "In the United States billions are available for armament but application of the newer knowledge of nutrition lags," says an editorial in the Medical Record (March 20). "Various studies demonstrate under-nourishment in the lower-income classes-- such as twenty-one percent of them getting diets with average energy values one-fourth below accepted standards. We cannot afford to be well-nourished. Despite all the knowledge doctors, public health officials, and nutrition workers have, less than one-third of our people get Grade A diets, according to authorities on the subject. A little less than half of them get Grade B diets, and over one-fourth of them get Grade C-- which last fails to meet average minimum nutrition requirements as known to scientists....."

"The progress of research in the laboratory has been astonishing. But we have no scientifically planned way of putting scientific knowledge to work most usefully. Part of this stems from the ivory-tower otherworldliness of the typical scientist who was content to do his work and let any who desired exploit the results. Examples appear daily. The individual who studied the intricacies of the so-called vitamin B complex were certainly serious scientists. But the individuals who threw a dash of vitamin B₁ into the formula of a nationally known female remedy for no reason known to rational therapy were simply after profits.

"Certainly the laboratory workers who made the initial studies of such drugs as sulfanilamide and its derivatives, or of cinchophen, or even dinitrophenol, were serious and possibly humanitarian. But those who have exploited these drugs in patent medicine, causing health injury and death of their victims, were simply after profit. One way of looking at it, then, our present society tends to put much scientific knowledge to work too quickly and in the wrong way. It is not always a lag that bothers us. It is much better to see to it that powerful drugs are studied most carefully in laboratory and clinic and proved harmless under ordinary conditions, than to have them exploited to the public at once and to the great detriment of the users....."

White Rat Though the guinea pig still has his place in the biochemical laboratory, the white rat has all but usurped it, says Waldemar Kaempffert in Science in the News (New York Times). The reasons are presented in a remarkably interesting apologia in the last Yearbook of the Department of Agriculture by M. H. Friedman of the Bureau of Dairy Industry.

Senate Agreed to the conference report on S. 1955, to
March 26 authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to delegate
 regulatory functions to not more than two persons in
the Department within the top two grades of the classified civil
service. This bill now goes to the President.

Passed S. Con. Res. 39, extending the Joint Committee on Forestry
until February 1, 1941. The House passed H. Con. Res. 51, extending
the Committee until April 1, 1941.

(From the Office of Budget and Finance.)

Farm Service A service in the agricultural field which compares
for Cities with legal, medical, architectural and social services
 in their respective fields is now available to city
farmers in Michigan. A farm management service company has been formed
in eastern Michigan. The manager is a graduate of M.S.C., a post
graduate of the University of Chicago, teacher of agriculture for three
years, and county agent for nine. The service offered is to assist city
folk who own farms and want relief from the worry of farm operation by an
organization trained to handle farm operation problems efficiently and at
low cost. (Michigan Farmer, March 16.)

Selenium The Journal of the American Medical Association
Research (March 23) in an editorial on progress in selenium
 studies, says: "Moxon and Du Bois, at the South Dakota
Experiment Station, have now determined the influence of various chem-
ical elements on the toxicity of selenium-containing grains. These in-
vestigators demonstrated that arsenic, in the form of sodium arsenite,
administered in the drinking water in a concentration of 5 parts of
arsenic, per million, was effective in completely preventing the symptoms
of selenium poisoning, i.e., inhibited growth and extensive liver damage..

"The solution of the problem of the chemical nature of the selenium-
containing constituent of seleniferous grains now appears to be at hand.
In a preliminary report, Horn and Jones, of the United States Department
of Agriculture, have announced the isolation of a crystalline, selenium-
containing amino acid from hydrolysates of seleniferous grains. The
empirical formula of the compound suggests a structure similar to that
of the sulfur-containing amino acid cystine. Indeed, the isolated
product appears to be closely associated with a sulfur-containing amino
acid in the grain. The close chemical relationships of selenium and
sulfur indicate interesting problems in the mode of biologic synthesis
of the selenium-containing amino acid, its physiologic effects, and its
metabolism in the mammalian organism."

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March 29, 1940

COTTON SITUATION The Department of Agriculture said yesterday that the world carryover of American cotton on August 1 next was likely to be about 1,000,000 bales smaller than the record carryover of 14,000,000 bales on August 1, 1939. The department said the carryover in this country seemed likely to be about 2,000,000 bales less than at the beginning of the current season, when it was about 13,000,000. However, stocks of American cotton in foreign countries are expected to be at least 1,000,000 bales larger than at the beginning of the present season. (A.P.)

PACIFIC COAST LABOR SURPLUS The Farm Security Administration warned thousands of farm families yesterday against migrating to the Pacific Coast in search of economic opportunity, says an Associated Press report. "There already is a considerable surplus of farm labor in that area," the FSA wrote clients in Arkansas, Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma and Texas, "and most of the migrant families can find work only at irregular intervals.

"As a result their annual earnings usually are extremely low, and suffering from lack of proper food and clothing has been widespread. In many cases these families have no homes except temporary camps along the roadside, often without a good water supply or even the most primitive sanitary facilities."

E. A. SHERMAN Edward A. Sherman, assistant chief of the Forest Service, died early yesterday in Washington. He was 69 years of age on March 5, after 37 years in forestry for the government. "Edward A. Sherman was an outstanding public official, known within and without the Forest Service for his important part in the development of the Nation's forestry program," said Earle H. Clapp, acting chief of the Forest Service.

GRAIN RATE REDUCTION The Interstate Commerce Commission authorized the Illinois Central Railroad yesterday to reduce rates 1 to 6 cents per 100 pounds on grain shipments sent from Illinois to New Orleans, La., and Gulfport, Miss., for export. The reductions, effective immediately, will apply on wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley from all points in Illinois on lines of the Illinois Central and from some points on lines of the Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Railway. (A.P.)

Plastics
From Corn

Following seven years of development work, a corn products company is now ready to market its new plastic, W. B. Newkirk, research chemist, said this week at the sixth annual chemurgic conference at Chicago. Production is already at the rate of 10,000 pounds a day, he said. Describing the new product as an alcohol soluble protein from corn, Mr. Newkirk said it was the first corn plastic ever to be put on the market. It is expected that it will be sold for around 20 cents a pound, he added. He described it as a plastic "between casein and other plastics" and one which can be used wherever casein and the other plastics can be used. It is suitable, he said, for straight moldings, as a coating and varnish for paper, and as a furniture varnish. In addition, it has been successfully used in the form of fibres in spinning fabrics, he added. (Wall Street Journal.)

Mold of
Lemons

The California College of Agriculture, with financial assistance from the California Fruit Growers Exchange, has been carrying on research on the respiratory activities and products of citrus fruits. J. B. Biale, of the college, is author of a report on the effect of vapors from moldy fruits on coloring and respiration of lemons. "Vapors of a single lemon infected with green mold," he says, "bring about a more rapid rate of respiration of 50 to 60 green lemons. They also hasten color development and cause shedding of 'buttons.' Blue mold, sour and cottony rot produce very slight or no effects."

Sheep Scab
in Ohio

"New reports of sheep scab in Ohio point the need for vigilance and prompt action when anything of a suspicious nature comes to the attention of the sheep breeder," says an editorial in the Ohio Farmer (March 23). "Treatment of every sheep in flocks where the mite has gained a foothold will soon result in extermination of the disease in Ohio. Federal authorities cleaned up this disease in the West and the same type of treatment will be equally effective here. Ohio is an exporting state of purebred sheep and federal regulations bar the passage of infected sheep over state lines. Many Ohio sheepmen derive considerable income from sales of purebred rams to other states. Ohio breeders cannot afford to jeopardize this outside market. Now, before the disease has gained a further foothold, is the time to make a cleanup...."

One-Story
Dairy Barn

"The one-story dairy barn is here to stay," says S. A. Witzel, University of Wisconsin, in an article in Hoard's Dairyman (March 25). "The extent of its acceptance is largely dependent upon the development of the machinery for mechanizing the hay crop, the development of machinery for taking care of the chore job, the trend of hay-storage practices, and the completed designs themselves, which should be made only after taking all factors into consideration."

Garden Tractors "One pronounced power farming trend of recent years has been the great increase in the number of the so-called garden tractors sold to American farmers," says an article in *Implement & Tractor* (March 16). "Back in the pre-depression days the industry was selling somewhat more than 4000 garden tractors and motor cultivators annually, the two types of units being lumped together in one classification. During recent years annual sales have probably been doubled. Classified by themselves now, sales of 8852 units were reported by the Bureau of the Census for 1939, 8970 for 1938 and 9752 for 1937, the peak year.....

"Many types of garden tractors have sufficient power for plowing. For such purposes a tractor with an engine which will develop from 3 to 5 b. hp. can be used for plowing 6 to 8 inches deep. The plowing is best performed by an 8- or 10-inch plow specially designed for garden tractors. Such a unit will plow approximately $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres a day. The tiller types of tractor, which are powered with engines up to 10 hp., completely prepare the seed bed with one operation, making it ready for seeding and can handle up to $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres a day. The smaller the truck farm, generally speaking, the greater will be its need for a larger size of garden tractor, such farms as a rule having no other equipment for plowing....."

Nomenclature of Plants "The adoption of an American Code, or better still, an International Code, for future use in naming new hybrids and other horticultural varieties according to standardized rules and procedure is obviously of the greatest importance in relation to simplified and definite horticultural terminology," said Harlan P. Kelsey at the American Pomological Society convention recently. Mr. Harlan is chairman of the editorial committee of the American Joint Committee on Horticulture Nomenclature. This committee has completed a listing of 70,000 plant names which is soon to be printed as the second edition of "Standardized Plant Names." The idea of establishing a better system of keeping plants and varieties correctly named is a sound one, and to this end the APS Committee on the Code of Nomenclature proposes that the U.S.D.A. take up this work and establish a central place and permanent organization for the registration and preservation of variety names. (The American Fruit Grower, March.)

Tractor "Schools" "More than a thousand Illinois farmers during the winter season of slackened farm work are learning better tractor care, operation and adjustment in a series of 27 two-day tractor schools in as many counties," says R. C. Hay, extension engineer, in *Agricultural Leaders' Digest* (March). "Sponsored by county advisers and tractor dealers in these 27 counties, the schools are under the direction of the extension agricultural engineer of the College of Agriculture.....The idea of the schools started a year ago to accommodate many farmers and farm boys who had applied for assistance at the College of Agriculture but found classes filled in the short courses. As a result of a great deal of interest in the county schools and support of implement dealers, 18 of the schools were conducted last year and 27 are being held this year."

Senate Committee on Claims reported without amendment
March 27 S. Con. Res. 40, creating a special joint committee to investigate the losses resulting from the Mediterranean fruit fly eradication campaign in Florida in 1929 and 1930; ref. to Com. to Audit and Control Contingent Expenses of Senate.

Received from the Secretary of Agriculture a report on lands involved in a contract with the Spruce Production Corporation and the Pacific Spruce Corporation, pursuant to S. Res. 225; to Com on Agriculture and Forestry.

House Continued debate on H. R. 9007, Labor-Security
March 27 appropriation bill. Agreed to Leavy amendment increasing Civilian Conservation Corps from \$230,000,000 to \$280,000,000. Agreed to an amendment increasing National Youth Administration item from \$79,635,000 to \$97,085,000.

Committee on Appropriations reported H. R. 9109, D. C. appropriation bill. (H. Rept. 1886).

Committee on Foreign Affairs reported without amendment H. J. Res. 495, authorizing an appropriation of \$275,000 additional for the New York World's Fair (H. Rept. 1892).

Committee on Foreign Affairs reported with amendment H. J. Res. 429, authorizing Federal participation in the Golden Gate International Exposition in 1940 (H. Rept. 1893).

(From the Office of Budget and Finance.)

Dairying Editorial comment in New England Homestead (March 23)
Problems says: "O. E. Reed, Chief of the Bureau of Dairy Industry, says that 'the most hopeful solution to the dairy industry's problem of finding a market for all milk produced is to reduce the cost of production on the farm, develop more efficient methods of distribution, and in general work toward a lowering of the price to the consumer.' Thinking dairymen are in agreement with this analysis of the problems of the industry. Farms participating in dairy herd improvement associations know the value of record keeping and of breeding, feeding and weeding. The use of proven sires is building up more efficient cows.

"The soil conservation program is helping us to produce better pastures, quality grass and legume crops for cheap winter feed. All of these, if properly used, should result in reduced cost of milk production. We already see efforts being made to improve present methods of distribution through the introduction of two-quart containers, glass and paper, both of which have resulted in plant economies, in cutting distribution costs, and in cutting costs to the consumer, and at the same time boosting milk consumption. Our cooperative organizations can render their patrons no greater service than to aid them in cutting costs on the farm....."
